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LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMME - LEONARDO DA VINCI SECTORAL PROGRAMME Transfer Of Innovation

PROJECT “SIFOR - SISTEMA FORMATIVO AL VALORE-LAVORO DEL RIUSO”

TRAINING SYSTEM ON THE VALUE OF RE-USE

REPORT OF THE STUDY VISIT IN BRUSSELS

MAY 26–30 2013

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11	Giordano Maffini	Stakeholder Orius – social coop Il Cigno Verde	Parma	http://www.cignoverdecoop.it/	Manager of bulky waste and RDF
12	Patrizia Vaccari (May 28-29)	Regione Emilia Romagna	Bologna	http://www.formazione lavoro.regione.emilia-romagna.it/qualifiche	Vocational qualifications, vocational standards, and training standards

SUMMARY OUTCOME OF THE STUDY VISIT

In light of the characteristics in the organization (of activities and supply chains) of re-use enterprises visited in Belgium, it is possible to state that there are **considerable differences in the role/function of the Valorizer of goods/waste**, depending on whether they work in the textile sector or in the sector of WEEE/bulky waste.

Besides, **it is not always possible to identify one profession** that plays a precise and significant role in goods/waste upcycling activities.

Also, as compared to Italy, the methods used in upcycling processes in Belgium show **some important differences**:

- **Regulatory differences** (for example, there is the possibility that in some cases “supposed” textile waste are NOT regarded as “waste”, thus allowing for more flexibility)
- **Fiscal and financial differences** (for example, a significant percentage of the cost of “disadvantaged” workers is covered by public funding, thus relieving the enterprise of some costs)
- **Differences in the organization** of chains/districts (for example, Flanders social enterprises are members of the Komosie organization, and therefore are able to influence the political and business dynamics of the sector)
- **Dimensional differences** (for example, the upcycling process is managed according to an industrial model, per amount treated, per method of market repositioning, per size/capacity of technological plants)

For all of the reasons listed above, it has been deemed necessary to carry out an on-the-field investigation into the **nature of upcycling processes** (before focusing on the *Valorizer's* skills) in order to better identify the similarities/differences among the various processes of “preparation to re-use” of textiles, furniture, etc.

A first observation showed a connection between the central phase of re-use/upcycling and downstream and upstream phases. For example, some collection methods can reduce the possibility of regenerating/re-using an object (it also depends on the sector: As for WEEE, this is stronger as compared to other categories). The role of marketing projects has also been stressed, as these can be real and true re-use strategies (for example, by identifying/differentiating end markets, both at local and international level). The quality of the original products also influences the possibility to re-use them (the better the quality, the greater the chance to re-use goods/waste).

At the same time, the **need for functions/skills required for the correct development of upcycling processes** (process, product, commercial, etc.) has also been investigated, separating the needs of the textile sector from those of the furniture/bulky waste sector.

The objects of the investigation are as follows:

- The nature of upcycling skills and in what phase of the waste management process do they intervene (Is there always a transformation? Is it in terms of trash-design? Can these competences be similar to more traditional marketing skills?)
- The differences/similarities of upcycling skills in different sectors: WEEE, textiles, bulky waste
- Whether they are low-level (technical/operational) skills or high-level (managerial/strategic) skills, or what is the relation between these two levels

On the strategic level, different initiatives that can be developed in collaboration with the ER Region have been taken into account, both fostering bottom up inputs, and verifying the consistency with the outputs of top-down policies toward new development models. Points of reference can be found in the Environmental context, with the Regional Waste Plan – pending approval – and in the Social context, for which the European Union calls on the member states to invest at least 20% of the structural fund to foster social inclusion (that is, growth of employment and skills as drivers for new development models) for the period 2014/2020.

The “formal” objective is to **identify the nature of** (specific and/or transversal, strategic and/or operational) **skills** necessary for the development of upcycling production processes in social enterprises, to then translate them into “qualifications/units of competency” consistent with the vocational qualification system in force in Italy (in the Emilia Romagna Region), and possibly, consistent with the qualification systems of other partner countries. The procedures to access the **Belgian system for the validation of skills** based on the **ECVET** model can be found on the website <http://www.cvdc.be/fr/accueil.html>.

Operational objectives focus on the preparation/verification of **development projects on the processes of re-use** of textiles and furniture/bulky waste in Italian social enterprises, that can be **tested through feasibility studies in the following phases** of the project.

The study visit in **Belgium is a first “preparatory”** step toward the training activities provided for in WP 4. With the **visit in Strasbourg** to study the WEEE upcycling systems developed in French social enterprises, the learning and assessment process necessary for the project evolution will be complete.

<p>Monday, May 27 2013</p> <p>Komosie Flanders</p>	<p>1. Komosie – Anvers Speaker: Jurgen Blondell</p> <p>Komosie is an organization (12 employees) gathering 31 Flanders non-profit enterprises that decided to form a consortium more or less twenty years ago, for a total of 5,076 employees (80% of which are disadvantaged workers).</p> <p>The main service provided by this organization is the collection of textiles and bulky waste DONATED directly from the citizens (either collected at people’s homes or brought by the citizens at warehouses) or gathered at waste collection centres and clothing bins. These items are recovered and relocated on the market through the activities of 118 shops (8 of which are located in Anvers). Therefore, the main source of waste collection is the direct relation with the citizens, rather than with collection centres. The organization also offers a “house emptying service”, upon request.</p> <p>The materials collected are not regarded as waste, but rather as “potential waste” and therefore are not subject to the waste legislation. The goal is to relocate on the market the highest possible number of goods in the shortest time possible, while trying to produce the lowest amount of waste. Waste generated from this process (that is, that which cannot be relocated and is not sold once exposed in a shop) shall be disposed of (upon payment) by the group’s enterprises.</p> <p>The motto is “creativity is not expensive”, which refers to the extremely low cost of goods relocated on the market. Goods collected are assigned a standard price (on average EUR 1/2 and generally below EUR 10) based on pre-coded charts where the assessment of the goods worth is of a residual nature. For this reasons, in some cases it is possible to find high-value goods at very low prices.</p> <p>For the same reason, the operators in charge of goods evaluation do not have specific competences and solely rely on the interpretation of the aforementioned charts. There are no other roles specifically in charge of goods selection, evaluation and upcycling.</p> <p>It is a model of commercial upcycling focusing on an efficient logistic organization, allowing for a quick relocation on the market (approx. 3/4 days between collection and retail sale of the goods). Within the following 2 weeks, any unsold goods are disposed of (upon payment). The complete process (from recovery up to sale/disposal) is developed over 4 weeks maximum.</p> <p>The logistic organization process is based on a mixed – i.e. centralized and decentralized - system. On the one hand there is a central warehouse where the planning, selection and storage of goods</p>	<p>Remarks of Italian co-operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Komosie presents an “industrial” process that focuses on the quantity/speed with which goods are relocated on the market, with a rather rough selection of waste (often, just cleaning) • It seems more like system upcycling rather than product upcycling, as this is a process that ultimately creates added value also for the goods • In this model, the “valorizer” can play an operational role, working on the field directly observing the flow of goods delivered by citizens, at the warehouse or even during the clearing/transportation phase • The primary goal appears to be the promotion of disadvantaged people employment, and the secondary goal is goods upcycling/recovery. Many workers have been observed, they were not always occupied • Enterprises receive grants for any goods that are not disposed of; In some municipalities, contributions are calculated on incoming goods, whereas in others on outgoing goods. This can have an impact on the logistic model: receiving grants depending on incoming goods, leads to a more careful selection of the goods to be sold • In Italy it would not be possible to apply such low prices, nor would a free-of-charge clearing/collection service be sustainable • Goods upcycling/selection is residual and standardized, as opposed to the meaning these processes are given in Italy • The “valorizer” could play a more general/managerial role, knowing both the supply chain/reference sector and the end market of a specific sector (e.g. bulky waste) • The fact that the clearing service is free and that citizens can bring their goods to specific re-use areas is certainly interesting • It would be important to enter into an agreement with Italian municipalities by means of which social cooperatives/other bodies collect potentially re-usable goods • There are significant legislative differences between Italy and Belgium, and public contributions to the remuneration of disadvantaged workers in Belgium are definitely higher than in Italy • We could work on an agreement with the ER region for the recognition of a key role in the field of waste reduction, and try and understand on which legislative fields is it possible to have an impact to obtain, for example, the recognition of “non waste”
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	<p>destined to the shops is carried out. On the other hand, a decentralized system is implemented in less populated areas, where goods donated by citizens are delivered directly to the shops which equipped with small laboratories/warehouses for goods selection/preparation.</p> <p>The government contribution to the remuneration of disadvantaged workers (unemployed for more than 5 years, low level of education, social disadvantages) amounts to 90%, covering 48% of enterprises labour costs.</p> <p>The textile sector generates 1/3 of profits, and requires more processing and regeneration costs.</p> <p>A 6% VAT rate is applied to the sale of any NON waste “donated” by citizens.</p> <p>Website: dekringwinkelantwerpen.be</p> <p>The PPT slides are available in the Dropbox folder under the section “Slide presentazioni” (Presentation slides).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, we could promote agreements for the recognition of “potentially re-usable waste” and for the assignment of the “house emptying service” by HERA (through the intervention of municipalities/Region), and of the service for selection/preparation to re-use of recovered goods, up to disposal (within/outside the waste management cycle) • Another suggestion is an agreement with provinces for the management of Re-use centres, and consequently with HERA to receive waste in good conditions • The two processes could be strategically divided: Some cooperatives take care of the collection service, e.g. house emptying (within the waste cycle), while others take care of the preparation to re-use of recoverable goods (outside the waste cycle) • A study to identify the costs/prices of goods to be relocated on the Italian market would be useful • Komosie was set up 20 years ago basically because enterprises could not manage on their own, and today it is able to make a strong lobbying: We should build on the activities of Italian cooperative consortia
<p>Tuesday, May 28 2013</p> <p>Les Petits</p>	<p>2. Les Petits Riens – Brussels Speaker: Genevieve Janssen</p> <p>Les Petits Riens was set up in 1937 with the social objective of taking care of orphans. It is not an NGO, but rather a non-profit organization. The grants received are re-invested in social projects aimed at promoting employment with salary and accommodation.</p> <p>Les Petits Riens aim to attain social objectives for the benefit of the local community, that is building a just society together with the community itself.</p> <p>The main problem is to keep together social interests and business interests. Les Petits Riens builds on value such as respect, solidarity, and commitment with a view to promoting people growth, based on their needs.</p>	<p>Remarks of Italian co-operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This initiative is closer to the Italian reality. Here the “valorizer” is the person that selects goods depending on quality, texture and colour. Upcycling functions require specific competences: The department director and manager are responsible for the selection of clothes. Managerial competences are acquired on the field. This function does not concern clothes distribution, but rather the end use of these items. • As for the identification of the “valorizer”, it is clear that in one case or other, the role can change considerably: High-skilled or low-skilled role, or with operational tasks such as goods selection or organization of upcycling processes. We do not exclude any dynamics of the upcycling processes. There could

<p>Riens Brussels and French- speaking community</p>	<p>Nowadays, following the re-launch of activities 15 years ago, it deals with social issues through a network of 18 shops (low-cost clothing, furniture, general items, <i>bric-à-brac</i>, ...) in Brussels and in the French-speaking community. It employs 120 people, divided as follows: 60 retailers, 40 carriers, 13 selectors, 7 managers/directors. Approximately half of them have regular contracts, the other half are disadvantaged people who have work placement contracts. Operators in charge of selection have specific competences and are all regularly employed. The pay is EUR 10/hour, hence EUR 1100/month (net salary). Workers who are entitled to an accommodation, must work at least 28 hours/week.</p> <p>63% of profits come from the business, 17% from public grants.</p> <p>The organization handles approximately 5,700 tonnes/year of goods. The 2012 turnover amounts to EUR 10 million, 75% of which come from the textile sector. 50% of the (highest value) clothing collected go to shops, the other half enter international channels (African and Asian countries).</p> <p>The main challenge Les Petits Riens has to deal with is the volume and quantity of collected textiles. Besides, there currently is a strong demand for these “recovered” products from areas such as Eastern Europe, for example, and bins are often stolen.</p> <p>The clothing collection process focuses on the communication with citizens (significant marketing investment), to promote the upstream collection of high-quality goods and ensure reduced waste.</p> <p>The project currently underway regards the promotion of agreements with enterprises of the sector.</p> <p>For 10 years Les Petits Riens has organized a very successful yearly fashion show involving famous designers.</p> <p>The VAT rate applied is 6%.</p> <p>Website: http://www.petitsriens.be/ - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vj_diSdmNXo - http://www.terre.be/page.php?pagID=1&lang=fr</p> <p>The PPT slides are available in the Dropbox folder under the section “Slide presentazioni” (Presentation slides).</p>	<p>be a transversal role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the methodological viewpoint, as regards the “valorizer’s” competences, we will refer to it as upcycling, and we will try and understand its specificities, as in some cases it is an upstream process (selection phase) whereas in other is a downstream process, for example in the marketing phase. It is necessary to have a clear idea of the process: type of activity, what it does, what it must do, what it is possible to do in Emilia-Romagna. There is nothing that can be transferred immediately to Italy • The “valorizer” must have market competences (that is, being able to recognize important goods), be familiar with the territorial situation and the legislation. As for social competences, the “valorizer” shall be able to interact and coordinate people with social disabilities. • The innovation here is the attention to marketing aspects: Shop, logo, advertisement, environment. We have limited budgets and this specific function is often missing. It would be interesting to find unexplored markets. We have to promote research and development • It is possible that the identification of the “valorizer” will result in a managerial role: However, should this profile be identified, it is necessary to consider the effective integration in the supply chain and whether it has real employment chances • The textile/clothing sector has always been open to foreign markets. The ability to interpret a product depending on the market pertains to the textile sector. Therefore, when it comes to the “valorizer” it is necessary to make a distinction between the person having a specific competence (class “C” driving license) and a market technician (research and development). • In Italy the culture of industrial districts is quite widespread, therefore in every territory there is a strong sector. We would have a lot of business opportunities other than waste. We could promote synergies among social cooperatives and enterprises • As for textiles, in our area there are outlet stores where it is possible to purchase clothes from the past seasons. Thanks to social washing the company can keep selling half of its stocks and give the other half to social cooperatives • According to the Italian legislation, “potential waste” are referred to as sub-products that, as such, must meet five criteria • In Italy an association could engage in a business activity, but the VAT would still be 21%. In Italy a proposal for VAT reduction does
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		<p>not seem feasible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Italy there will be a new 0.30% tax rate collected by municipalities. An interesting idea would be to award citizens who can demonstrate that they have bought furniture for personal use. In Ferrara, HERA implements a system able to “track” citizens who deliver waste at waste management centres, applying a discount • An agreement with the Environment Council would be interesting. Also, it is necessary to handle commercially important volumes. In Italy the presence of incinerators reduces goods flows. The region could convince HERA to give space to social cooperatives and associations • We could device a project together with the Training, Social and Environment Councils to find simpler supply chains and partially modify the legislation in force
<p>Wednesday May 29 2013</p> <p>Ateljee (Prosper) Flanders</p>	<p>3. Ateljee Prosper - Ghent Speaker: Steven Lambrecht</p> <p>Prosper is a network that manages the international trade of “potential waste” and gathers association and non-profit enterprises, such as Kringwinkel (Komosie) and Ateljee, among others. Ateljee mission focuses on social employment by giving assistance to disadvantaged people. The main focus is therefore employment and training with the objective to promote labour integration but not in the social economy (although 5% only manage to leave social economy). Ateljee employees 450 people (400 of which are disadvantaged workers) and collects furniture, textiles, electrical equipment, leisure items, books, CDs and DVDs through citizens donations, bins collection, door-to-door collection, collection centres. At financial level, 73% of the people employed receive grants, whereas the remaining 27% are paid directly by Ateljee. 60% of earnings come from public income and the remaining 40% come from market activities. The network manage 7 shops, 5 of which are located in Ghent, where the goods are donated by citizens, thanks also to the logistic cooperation with the public utility company for the management of bins and collection, according to which the network must handle 14 bins every 15 days (since there are 3000 bins managed by other private bodies). Collection centres have areas dedicated to “potential waste”, where the items to be sold are recovered and prepared to re-use (approximately 10 Euro cent/kg, with the exception of WEEE which often cannot be recovered). In this case, the activity is NOT subject to</p>	<p>Remarks of Italian co-operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of textiles and the marketing aspect are of high level. Layout, colours, the images of Ateljee shops conform to the Kringwinkel brand. Marketing activities are very well developed and the network governing these processes, and also the political lobbying, is regarded as a fundamental added value • The activities are very diversified, from restaurants to tourism with bicycle trails, etc. There also is the project to create an “umbrella” organization larger than Komosie, that would gather social enterprises from all the sectors (although in some sectors there is a strong competition and it is more difficult to create a network) • Some activities, such as restaurants, do not generate any real profit; Nevertheless, these are social operations and lead to an increase in popularity. Following the same line of thought, they also carry out market surveys to analyze trends and up-cycle/adjust goods to people preferences. The products sold are also customized and clients can ask for changes to be made • The fact that bins are moved in the different areas of the town of Ghent every 15 days and that information letters are sent to citizens in order to raise their awareness, is also very interesting. Therefore, there is a direct relation with the “donor” and this results in the better quality of donated materials. • Public utility companies pay 10 Euro cents/kg to social enterprises for “potential waste” that are re-used and sold and

	<p>the waste legislation.</p> <p>The network have an agreement with the public utility company that required a strong “political effort”.</p> <p>Textiles are divided as follows: 39% from citizens donations, 16% collected from bins, 5% door-to-door collection, 40% collection centres. The higher quality of these items depends on the materials collected or brought directly by the citizens. One-to-one communication campaigns are organized, sending customized information by mail.</p> <p>For 10 years they have been members of Kringwinkel and the resulting marketing choice (strong marketing input with layout, colours, image of shops with the Kringwinkel brand) represented a real turning point in the promotion and sale of re-used products. A small percentage is also sold on e-bay.</p> <p>In 2011, a (CE marked) selection plant was set up allowing for the recovery of 40% more material. Twenty people are in charge of the selection process. Thanks to this plant, the amount of textiles selected in 2012 was 550 tonnes (out of a total of 583 tonnes), 30% of which is destined to the shops of the network: 93% were sold for a total income of EUR 1mln (each kg of textiles sold in a shop is worth EUR 7.23, as compared to EUR 0.56 in the case of furniture). The goods sold in the shops account for approximately 30% of the goods collected; 10% are waste and the remaining 60% are sold abroad.</p> <p>This foreign trade is not part of the network philosophy, which consists instead in trying to sale all the material on the domestic market. However, currently there are no other channels for this part of the material and Prosper cooperates in the selection of foreign partners according to quantitative criteria (Prosper pays 25 Euro cents/kg, if pressed + 8 Euro cents, if with transportation + 3 Euro cents. The goal is to reduce waste (10%) and export (60%) rates which are still too high.</p> <p>Other projects developed by Prosper are: Bicycle renting for citizens and enterprises, four social restaurants in Ghent, courses on energy saving.</p> <p>Ten people also work in the recovery/maintenance/renting of bicycles (approx. 6000) destined to university students and one assistance organization rents 100 bicycles/year.</p> <p>A canteen service provides 500 meals/day, at EUR 8.50 each, employing 80 people. A thousand square metres of greenhouses are also managed for the growing of vegetables used for the canteen service or sold to restaurants. Training is also provided to citizens so as to improve energy saving.</p>	<p>in collection centres there are areas destined precisely to the recovery of goods (“potential waste”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have social objectives but they also focus on environmental outcomes. They pay attention to the quality of exported goods and generally tend to promote product sale in their shops. The selection is simplified, as compared to other enterprises visited: There is one first choice (for shops) and the remaining goods are sent abroad. Prices are standard and controlled, for example one T-shirt may cost EUR 1.5 if flawed, EUR 2.5 if in good conditions, EUR 3.5 if it is a designer T-shirt. After 4 weeks everything is sent abroad • In Flanders grants are higher as compared to Wallonia and the welfare system is more structured. There appears to be a cultural context that aims first and foremost to promote social inclusion, where economic goals and the reference sector (management of waste/sub-products) are regarded as secondary (although never neglected) as compared to the quality of social outcomes. This is also made possible by public aid, thus reducing the need to worry on how to “make ends meet” • They implement a very interesting model that controls the whole supply chain, upcycling collection through citizens care; Upcycling collection through the creation of a brand new plant; Upcycling sale in their shops, through customer care marketing; By upcycling also secondary fractions, they can sale electronic produce and ensure purchase also from high-end customers. The challenge is to understand whether this model can work and be sustainable also in Italy. Given the many differences (tax system, legislation, social enterprises, etc.) among the two countries and the 2 Euro/kg return, it is necessary to understand whether we can handle such a volume as to make it sustainable • The amount of “processed volumes” is lower as compared to Petits Riens (1 to 10 ratio: 600 tonnes as against 6,000 tonnes) but the quality of the work and the environment is definitely higher, with sitting work stations, high level of cleaning and safety, plant with treadmill at eye level and a smaller size as compared to the plant of Petits riens (the sanitation phase is the only one missing) • Among the different roles, there are one shop manager - a designer with social training -, one R&D/marketing manager, a graduate textile sector manager, a professional carpenter trained on the field, any job profiles that could be employed in every sector. The managers salary is higher as compared to operators salary (just like in the profit sector)
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	<p>Website: www.uwkringwinkel.be Ateljee http://www.ateljeevzw.be/nl/home http://www.uwkringwinkel.be/nl/home The PPT slides are available in the Dropbox folder under the section "Slide presentazioni" (Presentation slides).</p>	
<p>Thursday May 30 2013</p> <p>Televil (Komosie) Flanders</p>	<p>4. Komosie – Vilvoorde Speaker: Jurgen Blondell</p> <p>Televil is part of the Komosie network (see presentation of the network on May 27) and has medium/high-range logistics and organization. First of all, Televil appears to the general public as a large shop (similar to a supermarket) that sales clothing, furniture, general items, books, etc. It is elegant and very well decorated, the items are ordered according to the sector and never stacked, layout and colours are studied by marketing experts (Komosie). Televil has a well structured warehouse with different activities: Offices in charge of receiving the calls of citizens who ask for the "house emptying service", departments that sort and arrange the goods (electronic material, <i>bric-à-brac</i>, bicycles, books, CDs, DVDs, toys). For WEEE preparation, instructions are available for the operators with images and wordings, characterized by simple words and short sentences, with the dual goal of teaching Dutch to the workers. Once the goods are delivered, operators decide what to repair and what to send to the shop, dividing the goods into three categories: lighting, audio and small electrical equipment. Goods sent to the shop have a one-year warranty and Televil also arranges for a repair service for faulty material. There are working protocols that enable the operators to keep track of everything that is repaired and if something is sent back, to understand whose mistake it was. Bric-à-brac are firstly cleaned with an industrial dishwasher, than the operators select the goods, and price and weigh them. Prices are standard, with the exception of antiques or vintage objects, identified based on the experience and mutual teaching among colleagues. Bicycles are repaired and sold in the shop. The price varies depending on the conditions; The operator suggests a price to the manager who makes the ultimate decision (the price range is EUR 60 to EUR 80). Sometimes electric bicycles are also delivered. The operator sorting audio and video material works twice a week on a voluntary basis. Books are stored and the amount is recorded. Very frequent books</p>	

become waste, whereas those for children under 10 years of age are sold very well. Good and well kept books and books by famous writers are kept in the shop. The manager decides on the price, even though his/her co-workers would be perfectly capable of pricing the books. There are standard prices for certain categories of books. After 3 weeks, if the book is not sold, it goes back to the warehouse. Auctions for vintage books are also organized in the shop and generally many people partake in these events.

The toys department works in the same way. Toys with batteries must still have a good resistance and not be oxidized. Helmets and child seats must be CE marked.

Televil objective is to find employment opportunities for disadvantaged people outside the Komosie circuit.

Website: www.televil.eu

The PPT slides are available in the Dropbox folder under the section "Slide presentazioni" (Presentation slides).

Meeting date	Contact person	Role	Email	Gsm/phone	Sector	Reference organization	Website	City
Monday 27	Jurgen Blondeel	Quality project manager	jurgen.blondeel@komosie.be	+32 (0) 479 55 9347 +32 3 281 0330	Bulky	KOMOSIE	www.komosie.be	Merksem
	Danny Vercauteren	CEO De Kringwinkel Antwerpen	danny.vercauteren@dekringwinkelantwerpen.be	+32 3 217 25 14	Bulky & Textile & WEEE	De Kringwinkel Antwerpen	dekringwinkelantwerpen.be	Merksem
Tuesday 28	Paolo Ferraresi	RREUSE manager	paolo.ferraresi@gmail.com	+32 475 937 935	Textile	Les Petits Riens	www.petitsriens.be	Sint-Pieters-Leeuw
	Laurent Cambier	General manager textile plant	lsp@petitsriens.be	+32 (0) 2 331 3631 +32 (0) 495 21 14 29	Textile	Les Petits Riens	www.spullenhulp.be	Sint-Pieters-Leeuw
	Genevieve Janssen	Communication manager	genevieve.janssen@petitsriens.be	+32 2 537 30 26	Textile	Les Petits Riens	www.petitsriens.be	Brussels
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